

APRIL 23.

Mr. Secretary FOX rose, and spoke to the following effect: "I am sure that it is impossible that the message we have now read, can fail to excite the strongest sensation in every temper and disposition of mind which can exist in this house. In the first place, when we hear it stated that his majesty had abstained from appealing to his British subjects, on account of the violence and injustice which had been done to him in the seizure of his electoral dominions, it is impossible not to feel grateful for that kindness and mildness which his majesty has always shewn to the subjects of this realm. It was with the most extreme reluctance, that he could consent to involve them in war upon any ground, that was not immediately and directly connected with British interests. After the sentiment of gratitude to his majesty for this tender consideration for his subjects of this kingdom, the next feeling which must be strongly excited by the message is a feeling of just indignation at the conduct of the court of Prussia. I hope that every member, while he feels this just indignation, will, at the same time, perceive the propriety of uniting the most vigorous measures with a language temperate and moderate, and which does not violate that respect which had been always considered due to crowned heads, and ought not, in the present time, to be departed from. Indeed, to describe justly the measures which have been adopted by the court of Prussia against this country, they cannot be called the measures of the king of Prussia, for that sovereign is known to be of a mild and pacific disposition, nor could they be called the measures of his ministers, for no ministers could freely advise a proceeding so violent and injurious to the interests of that monarch. The measures must be considered such as this Prussian majesty had been induced to adopt, from the pernicious counsels of the enemies of this country. Had it been my object to condemn, in the strongest terms, the decision of the Prussian cabinet, I might have thought it necessary to lay some additional papers on the table, but that not being my object, I have moved but for few. More would have been unnecessary, as it was not my wish to give the strongest possible colouring to the accusation that the message contains. If we are to understand those proceedings which have terminated in an outrage, unpremeditated in the history of the worst proceedings of the worst times of Europe, we will be necessarily to view the transaction a little earlier. The origin of this proceeding is to be traced to the convention, concluded at Vienna, on the 15th of December, between Count Haugwitz and the French emperor; but when it is considered, what was the situation of Prussia, at the time that its sovereign concluded that treaty with France, it must be recollected, that its means of negotiation were still greater than what it derived from its own resources, or its own armies. The armies of Prussia were undoubtedly numerous and respectable; but was it on them alone that the king of Prussia relied, when he was negotiating with France? Certainly it was not. He had a strong additional support, which gave weight to his negotiations: The emperor of Russia, after he had left Austerlitz gave the whole direction of the Russian troops that remained in Germany to the command of the king of Prussia. This country too had promised him a powerful assistance by pecuniary supplies, if he should be driven to a war with France. These were the means he possessed of giving weight to his negotiations; and how did he apply those means? Why, to seize a part of the territories of one of those powers which had been supporting him in that rank and situation, which enabled him to conclude his treaty. (*Loud cries of hear! hear!*) After this treaty was signed, a considerable difficulty remained in the execution of it. This difficulty proceeded, in a great measure, from the just scruples of the king of Prussia, who perceived it would be very hard to prevail upon his Britannic majesty to ratify such a treaty, and who, therefore, felt that his title would be so bad as to make the acquisition of Hanover, under these circumstances, a poor equivalent for those provinces that he was obliged to give up to France. He felt, besides, that upon no principle of justice could he pretend to take it on other terms from those which France herself had beld it on, and therefore, at first, he did not pretend to take

never absolutely, but with the power of restoring it. France, in the mean time, pressed for the cession of Anspach and Bayreuth. What then did the king of Prussia do? Certainly he could not expect that the French government would be able to negotiate between him and his Britannic majesty, that he should be allowed to retain Hanover; and therefore he finally resolved to seize it without the consent of his majesty; and under the pretence of an equivalent for Anspach, Bayreuth, and those provinces which were ceded to France.

It cannot then be said that this treaty, and the proceedings which followed it, were altogether the effect of fear, for what was the necessity under which his Prussian majesty was placed? was it merely the necessity of ceding Anspach and Bayreuth? This might have been a considerable misfortune, yet it was one which might be justified by necessity. But the sort of necessity claimed by the king of Prussia, is different, he says, 'because I have lost Anspach, and Bayreuth, I therefore feel myself under the necessity of seizing the dominions of some third power; not only of a third power, but of one that, from all times, and by every circumstance, I was bound to respect.' This is the sort of necessity claimed by the Prussian court, and it is that which makes the case of Prussia much worse than that of any other nation in Europe. As for Spain (I do wish to revive the differences of opinion with respect to the Spanish war) but Spain, I say, would comply no farther with the wishes of our enemies, than by giving them of money. Holland and other powers have been, from terror, obliged to make cessions of territory to France, but no other power has been compelled by terror, to commit robberies or spoiliations on its neighbors. (*A cry of hear! hear!*) It is in this that the case of Prussia stands distinguished from that of all other nations. We cannot help looking with some degree of pity and contempt, on a power that can allege that it is reduced to such a necessity that would be in itself, a considerable humiliation or degradation to Prussia, to be obliged to give up those provinces to which it was so much attached, and which had been called 'the Cradle of the House of Brandenburg.' The degradation of this cession was still much increased by the conduct of the people of Anspach, who entreated their Sovereign not to abandon them. Instead of lessening the ignominy of the cession, it was a great increase of dishonor, to sell a brave and loyal people for what was called an equivalent; it was an union of every thing that was contemptible in servility with every thing that is odious in rapacity [*hear! hear!*] On the 26th of January an official letter was written from Baron Hardenberg to Mr. Jackson, expressly stating it to be the intention of his Prussian majesty to take possession of Hanover only until the conclusion of peace between England and France. To this letter his majesty was pleased to answer, that he had placed the utmost reliance on the friendship and good faith of the king of Prussia but that he wished for a more explicit declaration of the views which he entertained with respect to Hanover. A more explicit declaration has indeed been made! It is the last treaty made by Prussia with France, in which Prussia consents - *consents* - as if she admitted that it was a French object, and not a Prussian one, to take permanent possession of Hanover! Sir, the house will easily see through all the pretences for arrangements said to be convenient and necessary for the ports of the north, and which produced a declaration from Prussia, followed by shutting up those ports. (An intimation was subsequently made by Prussia that British manufactures might pass through a part of the Prussian dominions. Soon afterwards this channel of communication was cut off, and then came the monstrous measure which Prussia resolved upon of taking Hanover as a present from France, of which country it was asserted that by right of conquest, France had the disposal. Is there an instance on record of a conquered province having been assigned over as a boon before the termination of the war in which the conquest was made? And still more confidently may I say it, is there an instance on record of such a transaction having taken place when the prince of the territory assigned was in amity with the prince to whom the assignment was made? Sir, to what extremity are we driven by this conduct of the court of Berlin? It would be idle in me to attempt to conceal, that the hostility of Prussia is a great augmentation of our calamities. Any increase in the number of our enemies must be an addition to our calamities, and this instance is a peculiarly severe addition. It is an aggravation, sir, of those calamities, that what we can directly do to show our just resentment of the perfidious conduct of

Prussia must in some degree affect the interest of nations in amity with us, must in some degree affect our own interests. But, sir, there are points when it becomes the duty of a country to sacrifice inferior interest to the manifestation of principle. (*Hear! hear!*) This is one of those points. If we allow the conduct of Prussia to pass unnoticed, we must calculate on the comple degradation of the character of the country. I am far from wishing to incite any of the suspicions of the honor of other continental courts; but, sir, how would the question between them and us then stand, compared with the way in which it stands at present?—Now when those courts are compelled to concede their possessions, one after the other, to the increasing power of France, however we may lament their situation we can feel against them no displeasure. We must say to them, “Save yourself as well as you can.” But if we permitted the conduct of Prussia to pass unregarded, is it not probable that these Courts would no longer be content to make cessions of their own territory to France but would fall upon yours? (*Hear! hear!*) If so, sir, then should we be exposed to the greatest of all evils (which God avert!) a war, with the exception of one great power, with all Europe. On the other hand, &c, if the present case can be kept distinct and unmixed; if an example can be made of Prussia which is a great degree will depend on the exertions of other countries; but if a signal example can be made of Prussia, it may, perhaps do more towards restoring a balance of power, and a just system of general policy in Europe; that any alliances that have been formed, or that may be projected against France.

I trust, and am convinced, that the house will see the propriety of acting upon this principle, namely, to shew a spirit of forbearance, where, on the opposite side is shewn a spirit of justice and honor, but no longer to forbear when justice and honor are no longer remembered. Let the court of Berlin take the consequence. (*Hear! Hear!*) Sir, it is possible that the king of Prussia may be so deluded as to imagine that he has gained a great deal by gaining possession of Hanover. French reasoning may, perhaps, assist in creating or confirming this delusion. What has he obtained? Every thing that can be wrung from Hanover is first grasped by the French, and they then permit the king of Prussia to gain a nominal possession of an useless country. In another point of view, sir, Prussia has indeed lost. I cannot but look on her as more completely conquered by France than ever Austria has been. Austria was compelled by adverse circumstances to make a peace on conditions highly unfavorable to her; but, sir, in ceding territory as she took care to cede only her own. (*Hear! Hear!*) The last instance of complete vassalage is to be the contemptible instrument of the injustice of a master. (*Hear! hear! hear!*) And, sir, can there be a stronger proof that the dominion which Prussia pretends to assume over Hanover is only nominal, than the mission of the French general Barbon to that country, with the evident purpose of superintending the operations of the Prussian ministers, and guiding them into the course most agreeable to France? Every body, sir, has heard of the various insults which Prussia has received from France since this her complete subjugation.—France has indeed treated her with as little ceremony as she deserves. Her towns have been occupied by French troops.—Her restraints have been unheeded. How all this will end, whether good or evil will be the result, I cannot pretend to say. But at least this country will avoid the greatest possible evil by refusing to sanction a principle so opposite to the welfare of society. (*Hear! Hear!*) It will avoid the evil of appearing to be indifferent to the feelings of our gracious sovereign, and to be insensible to the preservation of his rights. (*Hear! hear! hear!*) It will also avoid the evil, still of greater magnitude, of giving his consent and approbation to this odious mode, which has been adopted of transferring subjects from one prince to another.

Gracious God! I appeal to those who have felt the danger with which regular governments have been threatened, by the mad opinions of visionary enthusiasts; can there be any thing found in the wildest scheme of the most daring speculator so calculated to shake the stability of regular governments, as this power that has been received, whether in a Republic or a Monarchy, is of no consequence, of transferring subjects without any regard whatever to the character of those by whom they are to be governed; unmindful whether they are possessed of their attachment or their detestation? Exchange field for field, exchange stock upon your field, exchange cattle for cattle; but never exchange your people. (*Hear! hear! here!*) Some attention and respect should have

BOSTON, May 28.

NORFOLK, May 30.

Schooner Adolphus, Garrow, 7 days from Charleston.
British brig Brothers, Dunn, 50 days from Jamaica; bound to London, put in in distress, having sprung her main-mast and bowsprit, and leaking.

Captain G. informs, that a few days before he left Charleston, Capt. Yearby, of the Schooner *Victory*, from this port, arrived there, having picked up a brig cast away on Cape Roman, on board of which was about 250 slaves from the coast of Africa—the salvage of which amounted to upwards of 7,000 dollars!

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

We learn verbally, by the schooner *Traveler*, from Curacao, that Miranda's two schooners had been captured on the Maine by a Spanish brig—and that Miranda in the *Leander*, had afterwards a severe engagement with a Spanish sloop of war, and lost her off; after which he fled to windward. [New York Gazette.]

Arrived, the sloop Polly, Williams, in twenty seven days from Anatto Bay, Jamaica. Left schooner Indusky, Caldwell, of New York, just arrived from N. Carolina, having, near Turk's Island, been plundered by two French privateers. They informed that they had an engagement with an American brig a few days before, and had a number of men killed and wounded, which they gave as a reason for plundering the Indusky, and told the captain he must look to the American government for pay. Also left, sch'r Nancy, to sail in 4 days for Snow Hill. Left at Kingston, May 1, the ship Phillipsburg, Lessingwell, of New York, sent in on her passage from Bordeaux for New Orleans, by the Retcel sloop of war, discharging her cargo, and to sail in half past for New York in 15 days. May 15, in the Gulph, spoke schooner Mary, Gerald, of Falmouth, 4 days from Havana for Boston. Next day, in lat. 28, long. 80, spoke ship Celtic Henry, 12 days from Campeachy for Boston. 19th, lat. 32, 20, long. 78, spoke ship President, of Wiscasset, 2 days from Charleston for Falmouth, England. [1612.]

SALT.—The Public are informed, that the works on the U. S. Saline, below the mouth of the Wabash, are now conducted with so much spirit and success, that the quantity of salt now is greatly superior to the demand: several thousand bushels having been accumulated in store. The price is reduced to 50 mills per bushel. Virginia currency per bushel.

[Indianapolis Gazette.]

FROM THE LONDON

Admiralty Office
Copy of a letter from v
borough to the earl of
B. admiral and com
his majesty's fleet and
nel Soundings, &c.
PRINCE

Mr. Lord,
I have the honor to
lordship a copy of a letter
received from captain
his majesty's ship Pallas
It will not be necessary
to comment upon the in-
conduct displayed by the
officers, and men, in this
hazardous enterprise, in-
river the most difficult,
vigilance of any on this co-
success that attended it,
struction of the vessels
in the said letter, on the
bespeak their merits more
my power to do; to wit-
added, that nothing can in-
the high state of discipli-
the Pallas, than the hu-
them to the enemy in the
I have the honor to
(Signed)

EDW: 7
The Earl of St. Vincent.
His majesty
off Ch

HAVING received intelligence which proved correct of the corvettes in the river, the after dark on the evening the Pallas was anchored at Cordovan; and it gave to relate, that, about three o'clock, the corvette La Tapageuse, of 95 men, was boarded, carried off twenty miles above the heavy batteries, in spite of the first lieutenant, Mr. Sutherland, the master, Crawford, and Thompson, the quarter master, and sergeant, and marines, not able enough to find a tide of flood then at La Tapageuse made sail, and was given; a sloop of war continued, often with the same bravery by which was carried, the sloop of war before saved by the current alone, after about was compelled to sheer off as much in the hull as the rigging. The conduct of will be justly appreciated, I shall now beg leave to to the notice of the lords of the admiralty.

It is necessary to ad-
morning, when at anchor
boats (which, by the by,
till this morning) three
bearing down upon
signals; they were soon
emies. In a few minutes
weighed; and with the
officers and crew, we
shore, and wrecked, on
ship, one of 22 guns, and
beautiful corvette of 18
went by the board, and th
in a sheet of spray.

All in this ship showed
majesty's service. The
and Mr. Tattual, mid
the place of those com
absence of lieutenant M
regretted; he would ha
expedition of the boats.
rendered by Mr. Drum
Marines, was such as m
Subjoined is a list of th
ther with the vessels cap
ed since the 26th ult.

(Signed)
Admiral Thornborough.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Michael
shot off; H. Crookman,
M'Donald, in the back.

to the attachment of a government to
its subjects, and to the attachment of sub-
jects to their government. This mutual attach-
ment, as ever, has been considered by all re-
sons of the social compact, as the fundamen-
tal stone of society. Truly has it been so.
How far the fabric has been shaken
by the violence that has been offered to it,
to the judgment of gentlemen who have
their minds to the investigation of the
Feeling Sir, as I do on it, I must
melt peculiar pleasure in sending that Note
to Jacob, in which I informed him of
Jeffy's unalterable determination never to
to a transfer of his faithful and affection-
overlaid subjects. (Hear! Hear!) I do
now that it is necessary to make any in-
terventions; but before I sit down, I
state, that there can be no doubt, but that
the ports of Puffin to the British vessels
is a matter clearly and unquestionably an act
of aggression against this country. Mr. Fox, then
by moving an address of thanks to
Jeffy, which (as usual) was an echo of the
C.

BOSTON, May 28.
Captain Hopkins, from Yarragona, arrived
yesterday, spoke on the 5th April in the Gulf of
Tar, ship Eliza Ann, Hatchison, of Nor-
folk, Messrs. (Stelly), and was informed
the English troops held possession of Messina,
that the Russians had gone home in bul-
lows, mere baggage. We know the Russian
have been ordered to quit Sicily, and re-
turn to the Ionian Islands, to be ready to aid the
operations in Dalmatia.

NORFOLK, May 30.
Admiral, brig Catharine, Seward, 22 days
from Rio.
Schooner Adolphus, Garrow, 7 days from
London.

brig Brothers, Dunn, 50 days from Ja-
maica, bound to London, put in in distress, ha-
ving lost his mainmast and bowsprit, and
is now in the harbor.

Ship Margaret, Gardner, of and bound
for London, left there the 27th
inst. On the 18th instant, struck on Oua-
r, after striking frequently beat over-
board, the cargo, of hides and corn,
and order, and will all be saved. Left there
Oliver, Dawson, of New York, to sail in
yesterday; Speedwell, Wells, for Philadelphia,
next day; brig George, Gardner, of New-
York, to sail in ten days; Revolution, Turner,
for Philadelphia in eight days; schooner
Nelson, and Felicity, Felty, of and
Boston, to sail in 8 days.

Captain G. informs, that a few days before
the schooner, Capt. Yearby, of the schooner
Traveller, from this port, arrived there, having
up a rig craft away on Cape Roman, on
of which was about 250 slaves from the
of Africa—the salvage of which amounted
wards of 7,000 dollars!

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

ARRIVED, on Wednesday the fourth
Mr. Henry Coulter, of Annapolis, to
Martha M. Coulter, of this place.

learned verbally, by the schooner Traveller,
Curacao, that Miranda's two schooners had
captured on the Maine by a Spanish brig
that Miranda in the Leander, had afterwards
engagement with a Spanish sloop of
and at her off; after which he fled to
[New York Gazette.]

said letters have been received in town
state, positively, that Miranda has landed
Spanish Maine at a place called Coma,
and meeting with any opposition. The schooner
on her way with dispatches from Miranda,
has been expected here.

[Ibid.]
The schooner Polly, Williams, in twen-
ty days from Anatto Bay, Jamaica. Left
for New York, Caldwell, of New York, just
from N. Carolina, having, near Turkey
been plundered by two French privateers,
informed that they had an engagement
with an American brig a few days before, and
number of men killed and wounded, which
gave as a reason for plundering the Indefatigable,
the captain he must look to the Ameri-
can government for pay. Also left, Sch's Nancy,
in 4 days for Snow Hill. Left at King's
May 1, the ship Philadelphia, Leffingwell,
New York, sent in on her passage from Bos-
ton to New Orleans, by the Rettel sloop of
discharging her cargo, and to sail in
New York in 15 days. May 15, in the
schooner Mary, Gerald, of Fal-
mouth, 4 days from Havana for Boston. Next
day, in lat. 28, long. 80, spoke ship Celis,
12 days from Campeachy for Boston.
Lat. 32, 26, long. 78, spoke ship Pre-
sident, 2 days from Charleston for
[Ibid.]

LT.—The Public are informed, that the
of the U. S. Saline, below the mouth of the
River, are now conducted with so much spirit
and success, that the quantity of salt now is
superior to the demand; several thousand
barrels have been accumulated in store. The
salt is reduced to 5 shillings, Virginia currency,
per bushel. [Indiana Gazette.]

The iron manufactory at Carron, in Scotland,
the greatest perhaps of the kind in the world,
the weekly consumption of coals amount to
1,000 tons at 4 shillings per ton, and the con-
sumption of each day is equal to that of the city
of Edinburgh for a week. As many coals
are consumed in the Carron Foundry,
therefore, are consumed in the Carron Foundry,
would suffice to supply a city of 700,000 in-
habitants. One thousand workmen are daily em-
ployed in the manufactory, whose wages amount
to 700l. a week, and 36,400l. per annum.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, April 22, 1806.
Copy of a letter from vice admiral Thorne-
borough to the earl of St. Vincent, K.
B. admiral and commander in chief of
his majesty's fleet employed in the chan-
nel Soundings, &c.

PRINCE OF WALES,
Off Rochefort, April 9, 1806.

My Lord,
I have the honor to transmit to your
lordship a copy of a letter I have this day
received from captain lord Cochrane, of
his majesty's ship Pallas, under my orders.
It will not be necessary for me, my lord,
to comment upon the intrepidity and good
conduct displayed by lord Cochrane, his
officers, and men, in the execution of a
hazardous enterprise in the Garonne, a
river the most difficult, perhaps, in its na-
vigation of any on this coast; the complete
success that attended it, as well as the de-
struction of the vessels of war mentioned
in the said letter, on the coast of Arcassore,
bespeak their merits more fully than is in
my power to do; to which may be fairly
added, that nothing can evince more clearly
the high state of discipline of the crew of
the Pallas, than the humanity shown by
them to the enemy in the conflict.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)
EDW. THORNBOROUGH.

The Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

His majesty's ship Pallas,
off Chafferon, April 8.

Sir,
HAVING received information,
which proved correct of the situation of
the corvettes in the river of Bordeaux, a fit-
tingly after dark on the evening of the 5th,
the Pallas was anchored close to the shoal
of Cordouan; and it gives me satisfaction
to relate, that, about three o'clock, the na-
tional corvette La Papagoue, of 14 long 12
pounders and 95 men, which had the guard
was boarded, carried and cut out, about
twenty miles above the shoals, within two
heavy batteries, in spite of all resistance by
the first lieutenant, Mr. Haswell; Mr.
Sutherland, the master; Messrs. Perkins
Crawford, and Thompson; together with
the quarter master, and such of the seamen,
the sergeant, and marines, as were fortu-
nate enough to find a place in the boat.
The tide of flood then strong at day light;
La Papagoue made sail; a general alarm
was given; a sloop of war followed, and an
action continued, often within hail, till, by
the same bravery by which the Papagoue
was carried, the sloop of war, which had
been before saved by the rapidity of the
current alone, after about an hour's firing,
was compelled to sheer off, having suffered
as much in the hull as the Papagoue in the
rigging. The conduct of officers and men
will be justly appreciated. With confidence,
I shall now beg leave to recommend them
to the notice of the lords commissioners
of the admiralty.

It is necessary to add, that the same
morning, when at anchor waiting for the
boats (which, by the bye, did not return
till this morning) three ships were observ-
ed bearing down upon the Pallas making
signals; they were soon perceived to be en-
emies. In a few minutes the anchor was
weighed; and with the remainder of the
officers and crew, we chased, drove on
shore, and wrecked, one national 24 gun
ship, one of 22 guns, and la Malicieuse, a
beautiful corvette of 18 guns; their masts
went by the board, and they were involved
in a sheet of spray.

All in this ship shewed great zeal for his
majesty's service. The warrant officers,
and Mr. Tattual, midshipman, supplied
the place of those commissioned. The
absence of lieutenant Mappleton is to be
regretted; he would have gloried in the
expedition of the boats. The assistance
rendered by Mr. Drummond, of the Royal
Marines, was such as might be expected.
Subjoined is a list of the wounded, to-
gether with the vessels captured and destroy-
ed since the 26th ult.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed)
Admiral Thornborough.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Michael Molley, both arms
shot off; H. Crookman, in the arm; John
McDonald, in the back.

Vessels taken or destroyed.—L. Des-
sais, Casae Maree, taken; L'isle Dais,
do. taken; Lamone, brig, taken; a large
brig burnt; a Casae Maree, wrecked.

National ships.—La Tapagoue, 14 guns,
95 men, taken; La Malicieuse, 18 guns,
wrecked; Imperial ship, 24 guns, wreck-
ed; Imperial ship, 22 guns, wrecked.

(Signed)
COCHRANE.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

[The following "portrait" of the Prussian
minister, count Haugwitz, is from the
Crisis, a new and interesting journal
published in London. We do not, how-
ever vouch for its correctness. The re-
cent transactions in the north of Germa-
ny, must have considerably inflamed the
public mind in Great Britain, and to this
added to the view of gratifying the mi-
nistries, we may ascribe no small portion
of the animosity which pervades this
sketch. That the Prussian monarch and
his minister employed much finesse in
the late negotiations with France is ap-
parent, but that they were actuated by
the selfish views attributed to them by
the author, does not appear. We how-
ever, recommend it to the attentive per-
usal of our readers.]

Character of count Haugwitz.—In the
declaration of our court to that of Berlin,
on the subject of Hanover, it is mentioned
that it was the general belief of all Europe,
that count Haugwitz, in his mission to Pa-
ris in the month of December, would de-
mand the ultimatum of Bonaparte and de-
clare the resolution of the king of Prussia
to join the confederates. Was this the event?
No. but one exactly the contrary. A treaty of alliance was concluded between
France and Prussia, and Hanover has been
seized in consequence.

It was at this period, during the general
expectation of this mission, that the editors
of this paper, from the knowledge of the
peculiar character of count Haugwitz, came
forward through another medium to unde-
ceive the public, and exposed themselves
to the general clamor of the shallow politi-
cians of the day, and the indignation of the
then existing ministry. In justice to our-
selves we now give it, and request our read-
ers to compare it with the event.

**Prospect of an honorable peace from Prus-
sian mediation.**

We have already considered the relations
of Prussia and Austria, as they bore upon
the main question, that of the probability
of Prussia taking part in the war. In
contradiction to the general hope, and our
most sincere wishes, we were forced to the
direct conclusion that every interest of
Prussia; great and small, was an immediate
opposition to her union with the confede-
rates.

It is not, therefore, to be expected that
Prussia will take any part in the war. The
demands of count Haugwitz will not be en-
forced by this alternative.

Is nothing, then, to be expected from this
mission of count Haugwitz? Yes, much.
But the fruits will be very different from
what the flatteries of your party have led
you to expect.

The secrets of states are not unfrequently
less profound than a shallow mind is dis-
posed to imagine. In every great question
there are always some coarse lines, some
prominent traits, which cannot be conceal-
ed, and if examined with care, and with-
out prejudice, they may lead us to no im-
perfect conclusion of what is reserved.
Let us consider such of these as are pro-
minent in this mission of count Haug-
witz.

In the first place, what is the character
of this new envoy? Is he one who, gifted
with a noble mind, and formed by nature
and education to enlarged views, has ever
taken the general interest of Europe as his
end; and though the aggrandisement of
his country, still considered that the ulti-
mate interest of Prussia was connected
with that of Europe? Is he one who, edu-
cated in a generous court, and under a mo-
narch like Henry the fourth of France, has
learned to consider his country as a mem-
ber of the commonwealth of states, and
that in this relative capacity she had a com-
mon as well as a peculiar interest? In a
word, is count Haugwitz one of these rare
and truly great men, who raised by supe-
rior wisdom above all the little interests,
the particular aims of states and parties,
sees clearly, and pursues directly, the real
good of his country; his means an enlarged
and generous wisdom, with a high disdain
of that cunning and intrigue, which in pub-
lic, as in private life, seeks its own indi-
vidual interest at whatever general cost.

If there be any one thing more contrary
than another to this character, it is count
Haugwitz. Educated in a court of in-
trigue, he is neither more nor less than the
narrow, crafty politician of the day. No-
thing bold or generous could ever find ad-
mittance into his mind; a master of his
intrigue, he considers that alone as his
proper sphere; he averts from war as from
the worst of evils: He would meet you for
ever in his closet; and by an uninterrupted
system of intrigue, an unvaried dissimu-
lation, endeavor to over-reach you. He will
sell his neutrality at as high a price as if
his very vital interest required him to enter
upon hostility; he will perhaps sell his al-
liance, but he will be careful to counteract
his own bargain.

From the commencement of the war of
the revolution, he has been the steady ad-
vocate of peace, and the head of the
French party at Berlin. His system of
policy is known to be that of raising the
Prussian monarchy on the ruins of that of
Austria.

The very basis of this system is alliance
with France.

Is such the mediator from whom Europe
is to hope a general satisfactory peace? Is
this the negotiator, who, sacrificing an im-
mediate, and at least apparent present ad-
vantage (the most irresistible call to short-
sighted politicians) is to consult for the ge-
neral good, and forget the particular inter-
est of his own state in the greater object of
the preservation of the system? No; count
Haugwitz is not one of these men. Ex-
pect any thing from him but a diplomatic
inability, and over-reaching cunning, a total
disregard of any common interest, if op-
posed by the most slight peculiar advan-
tage, and you will find yourselves disap-
pointed.

Count Haugwitz is the creature of cir-
cumstances, the minister of the day. He
may conclude a peace for Prussia; he will
not conclude one for Europe. He acknow-
ledges no interest in Europe but Prussia.
England has no place in his political
map. He cares as little about Malta as Eg-
ypt.

For a Margravate in Germany he would
guarantee Bonaparte in the possession of
both.

It is indeed surprising how any thing
generous can be expected of a court thus
proverbially selfish. Those who know
Count Haugwitz will not indulge such
hopes.

What then is the object of this mission?
Simply the interest; the exclusive, particu-
lar interest of Prussia. Should count
Haugwitz find Bonaparte in a situation of
difficulty; should he find him under cir-
cumstances, in which the conduct of Prus-
sia is of importance to him; in this case
count Haugwitz, as we have said before, is
the creature of circumstances; he will as-
sume perhaps a determined tone, and af-
ter much haggling, sell the neutrality of
Prussia at as high a price as possible. On
the other hand, should he find him a con-
queror; should he meet him on the road to
Vienna. Count Haugwitz is not the man
who will risk his indignation by standing
in the way. Even this latter situation will
occasion but little difference in the proceed-
ing of Count Haugwitz; he will still make
a bargain; the only difference will be, that
he will be compelled to take a lower price.
But at any rate, he will make a bargain,
and not neglect circumstances, the whole
compass of the wisdom of such politici-
ans.

In a word, the object of count Haugwitz
is one of the darling principles of Prussian
politics; to follow and avail himself of cir-
cumstances, a system of intrigue, by which,
without the cost and risk of war, Prussia
has erected and confirmed her monarchy.
Intigue in states is cunning in private life,
as policy answers to wisdom. Prussia has
no policy; her system is all intrigue; her
arms are all self; her means little; her al-
liance would be worth little; her mediati-
on is worth nothing.

The inference of what is above said is,
that nothing can be expected from this so
vaunted mediation.

In no possible situation can it be consid-
ered as a subject of congratulation. Count
Haugwitz, as we have before said, will find
Bonaparte either as a conqueror, or in a
situation of straits. In the first case he
will most assuredly do nothing. In the
latter the count will not be himself unless he
pursues the immediate interest of Prussia,
that of interposing to save Bonaparte, and
snatching that victory from Russia and
Austria, the effect of which would fall up-
on her own head. The mediation of Prus-
sia would in this point of view only save
Bonaparte.

ADDRESS TO FRUGALITY.

By THE CELEBRATED ROBERT BURNS.

O Frugality! thou mother of ten thousand
blessings! thou cook of fat beef and dainty
greens! thou manufacturer of warm Shetland
hose and comfortable tartans! thou old house-

wife, turning thy decayed stockings with thy
ancient spectacles on thy aged nose! lead me
hand in thy clutched puffed skirt, up those
hights and through those thickets, hither to in-
accessible, and impervious to my anxious wear-
feet: not those Parnassian crags, bleak and bary-
ten, where the hungry worshippers of Fame are
breathless, clambering, hanging, between hea-
ven and earth; but those glittering cliffs of Po-
tosi, where the glittering cliffs of the all sufficient,
all powerful deity wealth, holds his immediate
court of joys and pleasures; where the funny ex-
posure of plenty and the hot walls of profusion,
produce those blissful fruits of luxury, exotic in
this world, and natives of paradise!—Thou with-
ered sybil, my aged confederate, utter me
into the resplendent adored presence! The pow-
erful and potent as he now is, was once the
puling on fling of thy faithful care and tender
arms! Call me thy son, thy cousin, thy kins-
man or favorite and acquire the god by scenes of
his infant years, no longer to repulse me as a
stranger or an alien, but to favour me with his
peculiar countenance and protection! he daily
bestows his greatest kindness on the undeserving
and the worthless, assure him that I bring ample
documents of meritorious domesticity! pledge your-
self to me, that for the glorious cause of Lucie,
I will do any thing, be any thing; but the
horrid leach of private oppression, or the violence
of public robbery.

SHIP NEWS.
Port of Alexandria.
ARRIVED.
This morning, schooner Besley and Charlotte,
Captain Cox, 14 days from Cape Francois—
coffee, sugar, and ginger—W. Yeaton.
Left there 19th of May, brig Lovely Lucy,
captain Brown, of Philadelphia; Rover, of
Philadelphia, (captain dead) schooner Jolly Bac-
chus, captain Tewell, of Philadelphia; Rich-
mond, captain Hand, of Philadelphia; brig
Wealthy Ann, captain Dodge, of New York;
schooner Victory, captain Gardner, of Balti-
more.
Spoke, inside of the Gulf, a brig from New
Orleans, bound to Boston, out 22 days.

FOR SALE,
ON CONWAY'S WHARF,
28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica
Spirits.

Apply to
Marshall & Young.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and offers for sale,
20 quarter casks choice old Sherry
Wine, of the very best quality
40 do. Malaga do.
20 boxes of Tea
20 do. Chocolate
50 do. Spermaceti Candles.

For the Convenience of Families,
(If sufficient encouragement is afforded)
EDWARD LEE,
Baker, Royal Street, near Gadby's;
Will commence on Monday next, the
5th instant, and continue during the
summer months every day from 11 o'clock, in
the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to
bake in the best manner, such dishes as may be
sent to him, consisting either of meats, pies,
puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be
considered moderate.
*** * * Very nice Rusk, every even-**
ing at 5 o'clock.
*** * * Loaf Bread baking continued**
as usual.

POSTPONEMENT.
Public Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust from
Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel
McCarty to Jonathan and Mathew Scholfield, will be
sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest
bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present
month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air,
whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Ac-
cotting Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining
Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from
Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
June 4.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

We have thought proper to
postpone the sale of the above Land
heretofore advertised for the 31st May,
until the 27th of June, when it will be
positively sold.
P. J. & A. S.

FOR SALE,
PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and } TEAS
Souchong
Russia DUCK, and
A few Eggs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN L. MARGATROYD.
May 6

JOHN WATTS,
ALEXANDRIA;
Has just received, per the William Murdoch,
(via Baltimore) from London, a complete as-
sortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual
customers, viz.
Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chabray Muffs
3 8, 7-8, and 9 8 undressed Gingham
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muffin
India Book Muffin
White and colored Cambrics
Plain and figured Leno Muffin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Crapes and Lutefringe
London Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
First shop Long-Nankeens
Marcelline Jean and Muslin Waistcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes
Real Madras Handkerchiefs
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 Damask Shewls
Diaper Table Cloths
Raffia Sheetting
White and brown Sheettings
superfine Cloths and Cambrics
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
White and brown Platillas
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown Rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glaze and Cradling Seythes
Wedding Hoes assorted in casks
Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.
May 6

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-
posed to sale, **TWO TRACTS OF LAND,**
in the county of Loudoun, the property of **Thom-
as Atwood Diggs, Esq.** One called the Valley
Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about
three miles from Leesburg—the other called the
Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river,
near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain
about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold
for the purpose of raising the sum of about six
thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A.
Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mention-
ed. The sale will be made to the highest bid-
der for ready money, and will commence on the
13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,
and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.
W. C. Selden, }
April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor
of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn
any person who may incline to purchase under the above
decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner
and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or
aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such
sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered
effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 22.

THE public are notified, and
all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain
lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the su-
perior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of
Thomas Atwood Diggs, and advertised by the com-
missioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on
the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being
clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley
Diggs, of Maryland, an infant under age.
ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact
for the estate of William Dudley
Diggs.
City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dcf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the
town of Alexandria, situated on Patrick
street, between King and Prince streets, adjoin-
ing Mr. James Russell. The lot is 33 feet front
and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well
finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and
31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick,
and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is
an excellent dry cellar; the house is well finish-
ed from the roof to the cellar. This property
will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

A. L. S. O.

One House and Lot, on Prince-
street, on the paved part, in the same neighbor-
hood, on which there is a well finished two sto-
ry frame house with every necessary back build-
ing; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet
front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a small
ground rent. I will exchange the above men-
tioned property for lands in the western country,
or dry goods for the greater part of the payment
of this property. For further particulars apply
to the subscriber living on the premises.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2.

A few copies of the American
Gardener may be had at the Book-
Store of Robert Gray.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has
received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family
Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the
following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem as general use throughout
the United States, many of them being sold cheaper
than the drugs of which they are compounds could
be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent
for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma,
Croup, Sore Throat, and approaching Con-
sumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with
the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an
immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short
time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which
children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable
and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in tak-
ing it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Ge-
neral of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of
Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for
two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever
colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered me-
dicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent
and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome
affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and
with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving
public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very com-
plicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught
several months ago. He breathed with the greatest
difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats
when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice
would frequently fail in such a degree that he could
only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six
weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to
give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable
medicine.

**Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—excessive use of tea, frequent in-
toxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the
unhealthy or excessive use of mercury—the diseases pecu-
liar to females and certain periods of life—bad lying-in;
&c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be
absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

- | | |
|---|--|
| Nervous Disorders,
Consumptions,
Lowness of spirits,
Loss of appetite,
Impurity of the blood,
Hysterical affections,
Inward weakness,
Scorbutic weaknesses,
Fluoribus (or whites),
Barrenness, | Violent cramps in the
stomach and back,
Indigestion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the stomach,
Pains in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emissions,
Obstructed menses,
Impotency, &c. &c. |
|---|--|

In cases of extremity, where the long protraction and
obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impover-
ishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole
frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourish-
ment or cordial could repair, a performance in the use
of this medicine has performed the most astonishing
cures.

**HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EX-
TRACT OF MUSTARD,**

A safe and effectual remedy for gonorrhea, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.
And has performed more cures in the above complaints
than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,
I purchased at your shop the prepara-
tions you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Must-
ard, which I believe have perfectly removed a chronic
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and
which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica,
and every mode of treatment received into practice for
the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this let-
ter useful you are at liberty to make it public.
Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, be-
tween Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily
maketh oath as follows, to-wit:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was severely af-
flicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously in-
creased the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be
confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length
reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a
cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable me-
dical advice was followed, and every probable remedy
attempted: when feeling several cases of cures performed
by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they
were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second
Street. The first application enabled her to walk across
the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her
usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the Justices of the peace for Phila-
delphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of
one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes,
of every age, and in every situation, of various dan-
gerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstruc-
tions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, to commonly complained of as operating with vi-
olence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this is

containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and
is mild on its operation that it cannot injure the most
delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week
old should worms exist in the body, but will, with-
out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the
production of worms and many fatal disorders. They
are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross hu-
mors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints
and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on
the occasion.

**Description of Worms, and the symptoms
by which they are known.**

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of
four kinds, viz. the Tereos or large round worm, the Aca-
ridres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short
flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm
so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often ma-
ny yards long, and is full of joints.—It is most hurtful
and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagree-
able breath, especially in the morning.—Bad and corrupt-
ed gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Con-
vulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of
speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—
Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools.—Vom-
iting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at
the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness
of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A
dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unheal-
thy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
ruddish.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms
should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm
destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attend-
ed with success in all complaints similar to those above
described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the
warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and
purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually
destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is
the mildest and most certain remedy known and
has restored to health and strength a great number when
in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular
and plain instructions are given for every part of the ne-
cessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness,
having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

**CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's**

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of
which any person may ascertain either by letter
or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Har-
ford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty
months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm,
which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite
the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of
his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep,
and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be con-
ceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wast-
ed rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was
unable to attend to any business—when he heard of
some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm
lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away a
bout FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the pos-
session of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon
convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered
its first vigor.—Application was made to Lee & Co. for
more of their medicine, with their advice, from which
he obtained the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in
several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT
YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and
Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors
and himself will gratify any who may wish to make
further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's
worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when
necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in
their operation on the human body, even taken in large
doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify, their particular mild-
ness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of in-
fants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER
minister of the Moravian church, in York town,
York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to
me as a very adequate means for the cure of children
afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of
my family, to try whether by means of this medicine
I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accom-
plish, different other means had proved abortive. My
eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very re-
tard at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short,
he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which
would yield to none of the medicines administered,
until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the
directions, which carried off a substance so all appear-
ance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite re-
peled with very small living animals. Not one of that
sort of worms which usually afflict children came from
him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in
health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively com-
plexion. Upon different occasions I have used this me-
dicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer
excellently well, without bringing on belly ache, or
any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by
purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this me-
dicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most
salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting
a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious
substance, which engenders so much indisposition both
among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTER.

**Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German
Corn Plaster.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily re-
moving them root and branch, without giving
pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout
Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly inno-
cent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent mi-
nerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparal-
leled efficacy in preventing and removing ble-
mishes in the face and skin of every kind, parti-
cularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
scurs, tetter, rings worms, yann burns, prickly
heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without
impeding that natural, insensible perspiration,
which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary

effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the
skin delicately soft and clear, improving the com-
plexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never
failing to render an ordinary countenance beau-
tiful, and as handsome one more so.

**The Restorative Powder for the Teeth
and Gums.**

This excellent preparation comforts & strength-
ens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay,
and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing
all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which
suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and
finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effect of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, defluations of rheum, dulness, itching and
films on the eyes, never failing to cure those ma-
ladies which frequently succeed the small pox,
measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthen-
ing a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one
application, and may be used with perfect safety
on pregnant women or on infants a week old,
containing not a particle of mercury, or any other
dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not ac-
companied with that tormenting smell, which
attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of
cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and mal-
ignant fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off in-
ferious bile, and prevent its morbid secretions;
to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a
free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which
are often attended with fatal consequences; as
doses never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its
first appearance. They are celebrated for re-
moving habitual costiveness; sickness at the sto-
mach, and severe head aches; and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants,
Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Pe-
terburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh;
G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suf-
folk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R.
Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J.
Shaw, Leesburg.
September 4.

FREIGHT WANTED.

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Nor-
folk, and 400 ditto on freight to Rich-
mond or Petersburg.—Terms will be
very moderate.

Apply to
A. LINDO, Broker.

April 21.

**BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store.**

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that
HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commission Store,
At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render
his services in those branches of business. Every
species of public stock, merchandise, bonds, shares,
lots, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on com-
mission. Reasonable advances will be made on con-
signments; and acceptances will be given when such con-
signments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the
payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise re-
ceived on storage at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant
young, likely, active and healthy, and may be
had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 40
dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, pay-
able in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old
April 28.

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold
at half per cent commission.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

SALES

On every Tu-
WILL
At the V
Corner of Prin
A Variety of
GRACE
[Particulars of which
bills of
All kind of goods w
the prices of which a
time be viewed and p
mitation an 1 prices.
Philip G.

For Li
(To sail with al
The
IN
Vill
terms if
to the mailer on board.
Marl

May 29.

FOR

Or hard the Ship Intra
1500 sacks Live
100 tons common
A few boxes Crown
Sine crates well off
One cask Crucibles an
They will be sold low
and taken from on
Apply to
Marl

May 29.

SEED PO

I have received
50 barrels of SEED PO
ordinary good kind, whi
M

May 30

SAL T

The CARGO of the
Capt. B
—CONSIST
9000 bushels Coa
SAL
Will be sold on very reaf
date application
Lawr

May 27.

Colston and

Have received from New
opening at their Linen S
opp. the Mr. James Ru
AN ASSORTM
with Linens, Diap
brown Hollands, Plait
A d daily
Diapers, Checks,
lsh, Sheetings, Thread
A few chests of Im
Tow, of the latest impo
of Liverpool Sale.
May 9.

BOTTLED

To Morrow morning, at 7
raged, each succ
A dray with Bo
will go abo
When the citizen may
that whole beverage
to be paid for on delivery.
Orders from this cau
will be executed on
Apply to
May 8.

FRESH

Now landing from New
12 chests Young Hy
5 do. Hyfon,
10 do. Hyfon Skin
Which will be sol
late terms by
James
April 21.